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Newsletter

JUN 6 1966

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

June 22, 1966

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- July 5 Faculty Luncheon--"Safari Through the Rift Valley of East Africa"
by Carey B. Singleton, Economic Research Service, USDA
- July 27 Employee Development Officers Luncheon
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DR. HOLDEN HONORED

If Dr. Holden were signing this newsletter, he probably would cut this item to the bone. But since he is out of town, we will seize the opportunity to give a full report on the latest honor that has come to our Graduate School Director.

On June 6, West Georgia College presented Dr. John B. Holden with the Delbert Clark Award, considered the highest national honor that can be given in the field of adult education.

The citation refers to him as a "teacher, administrator, consultant--one of our most distinguished adult educators." Dr. Holden's leadership in the "adult education movement within the country is immeasurable," the citation states, and it further describes him as "resourceful, dedicated, and highly respected" in the adult education field.

Dr. Holden has been active in adult education since 1941, and has been Director of the Graduate School since 1958. He is also on the Graduate School staff of George Washington University, and has served on the staff of Michigan State University, the University of Chicago, Ohio State University, and the Wesley Theological Seminary.

He has just completed a term as president of the Adult Education Association of the United States. Among other honors he has received have been the Distinguished Alumni Award from Ohio University (1964); the Merit Award of the National Association of Public School Adult Educators (1955); and the Meritorious Award of the Adult Education Association of Michigan (1956).

EXPERIENCES IN ADULT TRAINING

New approaches to training people who have previously experienced failure under traditional education methods are the key to success in the program conducted under the Manpower Development and Training Act.



So Dr. John Patrick Walsh, Assistant Manpower Administrator, U. S. Department of Labor, told guests at our June faculty luncheon.

Dr. Walsh, a member of our Special Program Committee and a man with long experience in the field of education, outlined the history of the Federal government's concern with development of manpower, in terms of doing something about the unemployed. It began, he said, with the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961. With the passage of the Manpower Development and Training Act, the government aimed at seeking out the unemployed and structuring programs designed to give them the skills and training that would fit into the needs of society.

During the past few years, however, the focus has shifted toward aiding the disadvantaged who need help the most. Now, 65 percent of Federal funds for manpower training go toward programs for the disadvantaged, while 35 percent go toward training those who are underemployed, not utilizing their potential skills.

Dr. Walsh cited the experiences of the Office of Manpower Administration in setting up training programs. At the beginning, he said, "we used existing methods of training and institutions. Drop-outs and failures were high because we were thrusting people back into the kind of setting in which they had previously failed."

"Now," he said, "we stress on-the-job training, and devote about equal time to classroom training. We have moved away from the established schools toward special manpower training centers which people can regard as 'their own,' rather than the place where they had previously experienced failure.

"We have developed experimental and demonstration programs using programmed instruction, uncertified teachers, and other unconventional ideas, utilizing the whole range of educational technology. We have had some outstanding successes--in some cases raising a person's educational level at the rate of one grade per month.

"While it is harder to place the older workers," Dr. Walsh added, "the record shows that 94 percent of our trainees aged 21 and below were employed immediately upon the completion of their training."

He said that the training program is now beginning to move toward the training of the mentally retarded and that amendments to the Act have been proposed which would extend it to younger groups than can now be included.

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT

We reported to you in our May newsletter on the opening lecture in our Spring lecture series on Environmental Improvement, a talk by Rene Dubos, of Rockefeller Institute, on "Man and His Environment--Scope, Impact and Nature."

Herewith are excerpts from the remarks of the other lecturers in this series which concluded on May 31.

U. S. Senator Edmund S. Muskie, speaking on "Environmental Improvement -- Institutional and Governmental Aspects"--

"I think it can be said that we have reached the point where we have established the basic Federal institutions and programs for the control of pollution. Our major remaining problems can be summarized as follows:

1. How much money do we need to spend . . . to abate and control pollution and to improve environmental quality?
2. What institutions will best . . . finance and manage pollution control programs . . . ?



LEFT TO RIGHT: Senator Muskie; Dean W. Coston, Department of Health, Education and Welfare (Reactor); and John A. Carver, Jr., Department of the Interior (Reactor).

3. What mechanisms should be established for ... triggering appropriate controls on 'dispersed' or exotic pollutants whose hazards may be long-term rather than immediate in impact?
4. What financial incentives or penalties are appropriate ... in encouraging private citizens and corporations to accelerate pollution control efforts?
5. How can we prevent overlapping, competing Federal, regional, State and local programs from impeding rather than helping our efforts to improve the quality of our environment?

"None of these questions can be solved today or tomorrow. When they are answered, others will be raised--by changes in our environment and changes in our institutions.

"The control of our environment and its improvement is and must be a constant experiment. . . .

"We cannot create political institutions in the laboratory which can be set down in the world as perfect instruments for the implementation of public policy. We have a social as well as a biological inheritance, and changes in the social and political structure must be made with care. But they must be made, and soon, if man is not to waste his birthright and ignore his trusteeship for future generations."

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John T. Middleton, Director, Statewide Air Pollution Research Center, University of California, speaking on "Control of Environment--Economic and Technological Prospects" --

"Acceptance of the principle of resource management for most beneficial use requires that conservation programs be established for naturally definable geographic and meteorological areas in which the entire population is involved through appropriate political devices.

"Quality standards established on a quantitative basis for the airshed are necessary in order that the management agency may cope with the unit of sufficient size to strike an appropriate balance between resource input and output.

"It is inimicable to resource management that the quality of the environment be upheld primarily at the expense of the polluter and not at the expense of the general public. It is the free access to air and water that has allowed their indiscriminant use, permitted their general contamination, and has engendered a general disregard for their quality.

"The present practice of local pollution control by local agencies is effective for specific limited sources of pollution. It is not a satisfactory system



LEFT TO RIGHT: James M. Quigley, Federal Pollution Control Administration (Moderator); Thomas Malone, Travelers Insurance Company (Reactor); John T. Middleton, University of California at Riverside (Speaker); and J. Herbert Hollomon, Department of Commerce (Reactor).

for handling the quality of the environment on a significant areal or population basis. The management of the water and air resources would result in the most beneficial use for the public and therefore extant local government bodies should yield local jurisdictions to multigovernmental control.

"The development of environment pollution control on an intergovernmental shed, or regional basis, means that area-wide quality standards may be adopted and enforced, in response to regional public needs. This same body may also effect a drastic change in the combustion systems which are the basic cause of air pollution.

"Continued population growth, expansion of industry, urban development, the need for more and improved recreational areas, and the requirement for increased food, fiber, and forest supplies all dictate that man manage his resources for most beneficial use, incorporating effective pollution control, so that he will have a clean environment in which to live and prosper, and leave to his offspring."

S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, speaking on "The Future of Environmental Improvement" --

"Time is of the essence. We cannot stabilize our population overnight and then concentrate on environmental improvement.

"One of the most effective ways of reducing time lags in motivating the public toward environmental improvement and designing the kind of world in which we achieve fulfillment is to develop International Centers for Advanced Studies. Here the best minds in science, technology, and the arts can interact in a unified effort to create ideas and to provide guidance in research and education in the achievement of harmonious environmental relationships and the evolution of societies with ever-expanding fulfillment.



LEFT TO RIGHT: Dr. Ripley; Ian L. McHarg, University of Pennsylvania (Reactor); and Joseph L. Fisher, Resources for the Future (Reactor).

"The future of environmental improvement depends basically on achieving a rational degree of homeostasis in mature, humanized ecosystems. The immediate task is to stabilize the world population at or below the current level by brining it down from the heights to which our momentum will inevitably carry us. Unless we are successful in this task, all efforts in environmental improvement will be absorbed by increasing populations, our ecosystems will degrade, and we will not achieve the steady state essential to our survival with fulfillment.

"Much will depend upon our concept of the world and our ability to motivate society to become as concerned about environmental improvement as it is about public health. The task is so great that I can see no limits to economic or social growth in the process of limiting our population and striving for maturity.

"Environmental improvement, or better still, the improvement of human ecosystems throughout the world, provides man with the greatest challenge he has ever faced. Hopefully this challenge will provide the motivating force for international cooperation that will lead to a peaceful, highly diversified, and interesting world in which the intellect and creativity of man can continue to evolve."

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STAFF NOTES

"Today's Information for Tomorrow's Products" is a new book, recently published by the Thompson Book Company, Washington, D. C., written by Graduate School instructor George K. Chacko. A staff member of the MITRE Corporation, Dr. Chacko is the author of numerous books and articles on business, economics,

and management. His new book deals with operations research and strategies of policy, according to the publisher.

Another Graduate School instructor, Dr. Kyong Chol Chou, who is also associate professor of astronomy at Howard University, recently was named as one of two recipients of Washington Evening Star Research Fund Grants. Dr. Chou received a grant of \$2,500 which he will use in a proposed "Photometric Investigation of an Eclipsing Binary Star System, V502 Ophiuchus."

Dr. Maurice Fried, a member of the Graduate School faculty from 1952 to 1960, was quoted in a recent New York Times article in connection with his work as head of the Division of Atomic Energy and Agriculture of the International Agency for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. At present he is in general charge of a project designed to increase world output of rice through better utilization of fertilizers.



Dr. Holden, right, accepts a check for \$400, a contribution from the Organization of Professional Employees of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, from OPEDA President Thomas Ronningen. The money was contributed to the Charles S. Murphy fund for the disadvantaged. This check follows earlier contributions by former

Under Secretary of Agriculture, Charles S. Murphy, for whom the fund was named, and C. O. Henderson, a former member of the General Administration Board and former USDA Assistant Director of Personnel.

Edmund N. Fulker

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Assistant Director

